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Designing for Safety: Implications of a Fifteen Year Review of Swallowed and Aspirated Dentures

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Dentures are worn by around 20% of the population, yet if they become displaced they may enter the gastrointestinal or respiratory system, sometimes with grave consequences. The aim of this study was to review recent published literature in order to identify the epidemiology of patients and characteristics of swallowed and aspirated dental prostheses, and propose strategies to minimise these risks.

Material and Methods: A fifteen year retrospective of published case series and case reports was carried out. Photographs, radiographs and descriptions of the dental prostheses were gathered, as well as the patient's presenting complaint, the anatomical site where the denture was caught and the procedure required to remove the denture.

Results: Ninety one separate events of swallowed or aspirated dentures were identified from 83 case reports and series from 28 countries. Average age was 55 years, and these were 74% male. Photographs were retrieved for 49 of these dentures. Clasps were present in 25 of the dentures. There was no significant difference between clasped and unclasped dentures for perforation rates, need for open surgery and spontaneously passed dentures.

Conclusions: We discuss the implications of this study regarding denture designs, specifically the importance of using a radiopaque acrylic, using clasps when required even if there is a risk of aspiration, advising patients to return if a denture is loose or damaged, and finally that all patients who wear a denture are at risk of aspiration and swallowing events, and associated morbidity and mortality.

Keywords: deglutition; dentures; denture design; dental prosthesis design; respiratory aspiration.

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INTRODUCTION

Dentures are worn by around 20% of the population, yet if displaced they may enter the gastrointestinal or respiratory system, sometimes with grave consequences [1]. Further understanding of the epidemiology, and possible consequences of such events could lead to more informed prescription of appropriate denture design, and hence reduce these risks.

Tooth replacement is carried out to improve masticatory efficiency and aesthetics, reduce over-eruption and drifting of unopposed teeth, and to restore phonetics [2]. Prosthodontics may be of the upper or lower jaw, may be removable or fixed, and may be made out of plastic, metal, ceramic or a combination. An appropriate prescription for tooth replacement takes into account many factors including patient's aesthetic requirements, amount of remaining alveolar bone, dental health of remaining teeth, strength of the gag reflex, and financial cost [2]. Assessment of a patient's risk of aspirating or swallowing a particular denture is also an important part of this process.

Once a denture passes posteriorly into the oropharynx, or down into the hypopharynx, it may either continue into the aerodigestive system or be expelled back to the oral cavity by the usual gag reflex. Any factor which inhibits the gag reflex could be reasonably considered to increase the risks of aspiration or swallowing of a denture. Such factors may include neuromuscular disorders such as stroke, multiple sclerosis or Parkinson's disease. From the hypopharynx, the denture may pass into the larynx and then into the respiratory system, or it may enter the oesophagus. In the larynx, the vocal cords may prevent further ingress, or the denture may pass inferiorly to the carina. From there, the more direct path is into the right bronchus, and then, depending on size, into the bronchioles.

In the oesophagus there are four well documented sites where foreign bodies may lodge: a) at the level of the cricoid cartilage, b) where the oesophagus is compressed by the aortic arch, c) compressed by the left main bronchus, d) at the lower oesophageal sphincter [3]. The stomach presents few obstructions to the foreign body, though the small bowel progressively decreases in diameter up until the ileocecal valve. Other obstructions may be caused by malignant lesions in the large bowel [4].

Different designs of dental prostheses may lodge in different areas, or may pass through the gastrointestinal tract altogether. Dentures with clasps

may be more likely to become 'hooked' on the mucosa of the aerodigestive tract, whilst small fixed dentures may pass out in stool.

Different designs may also require varying surgical strategies for removal whilst short fixed dentures may be safely monitored as they traverse the intestines, larger dentures may require endoscopic removal, and those which have become attached to the mucosa may require open surgery. Dentures made entirely of acrylic present a particular challenge as they cannot be easily identified on plain X-rays, and therefore a CT or MRI scan may be necessary to determine their position. There is clear potential for morbidity and even mortality from a swallowed or aspirated denture. Therefore it is important to minimise the risk of aspirating or swallowing dentures, and mitigate the potential damage. We review recent published literature in order to identify the epidemiology of patients and characteristics of swallowed and aspirated dentures, and propose strategies to minimise these risks.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Protocol and registration

A systematic review was carried out using the PRISMA 2009 guidelines (www.prisma-statement.org/PRISMAStatement/).

The methods were specified in advance. The review was not registered on any database.

Focus question

The following focus question was developed according to the population, intervention, comparison and outcome (PICO) study design: what are the common design features, morbidities, therapeutic strategies and epidemiology of swallowed and aspirated dentures reported in case studies?

Information sources and search

The authors searched Embase and Medline, with date limits 1st January 2000 to 31st December 2015 inclusive, using the MeSH terms 'denture', 'swallow' and 'aspirate' in various combinations. Primary search strategy was 'denture' AND ('swallowed' OR 'aspirated'). Hand searching of references was also carried out for each of the studies.

Selection of studies

Studies were limited to English language and Human,

and review articles were excluded. This date range was chosen as it represented a pragmatic and contemporary sample since the widespread introduction of internet based journals. The remaining articles were screened by title and abstract by the primary author (SK). For papers where the full text could not be retrieved, the authors were contacted via Researchgate (www.researchgate.com) or email, or both. Quality of identified papers was assessed using the GRADE criteria [5].

Types of publications

The review included case studies and series published in the English language. Letters, editorials, and literature reviews were excluded.

Types of participants/population

The patients in the case studies had all experienced an event of swallowing or aspirating a dental prosthesis.

Disease definition

The case series all described at least one event of either swallowing or aspirating a dental prosthesis.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria

The full text of all case series of relevance was obtained for assessment against the following inclusion criteria: described at least one case of either swallowing or aspirating a dental prosthesis.

The following exclusion criteria were applied to case series: case series in which data were not presented as a case by case series but were given as overall observations and averages.

Data extraction and data items

Data were collected using a specially designed data extraction form on: 1) the circumstances of the event, 2) any patient factors identified in the case study which may have contributed to the event, 3) the presenting symptoms of the patient, 4) the design of the denture (material, clasps, maxillary or mandibular), 5) the anatomical position at which the denture got lodged, 6) whether the denture caused perforation of the viscus, 7) the procedure required to remove the impacted denture.

Any available photos of the dental prostheses were also collected, and analysed for type of denture, presence of clasps, size of the denture, and material.

Risk of bias assessment

Assessment of risk of bias was not undertaken, as the studies were descriptive case studies and were not subject to bias within themselves.

Synthesis of results

Data were collected on a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet (Microsoft, version 14.3), and analysed using statistical package (SPSS, IBM, version 9.2). Associations tested included whether the procedure used to retrieve the denture varied by presence of clasps, whether presence of clasps affected likelihood of spontaneously passing the denture, and thirdly whether dentures with clasps were more likely to cause perforation. Chi-square test was used for statistical data analysis. Significance level was set to 0.05 (Figure 1).

RESULTS

86 case reports and case series were reviewed [6-91]. In twelve of these the full text could not be retrieved but sufficient information was included in 11 of the abstracts to include in the final analysis. Two of the case series were large, including 47 and 15 patients, [7,63] and these were not included in the final analysis because of the way the results were presented and the absence of information on denture design. Therefore three further papers were excluded from final analysis [7,63,70].

Therefore 83 case reports and case series which included sufficient information on 91 separate swallowing and aspirating events were identified from 28 countries. From these, there were 49 photos of the swallowed or aspirated dentures. All of the papers were case series and reports, and therefore the quality of evidence was rated as 'very low' throughout. No risk of bias was identified in any of the studies (Table 1).

Patient factors

The mean age of patients was 55 (SD 16.9) years (range 15 - 93 years), with 74% male. There was no identifiable causative patient factor in 51 of the patients (56%), with no recording of this information in 5 (6%). Of the remaining 35 patients, eight had a stroke, seven had dementia, four had epilepsy, and the rest were split between alcohol or opiate intoxication, learning difficulties, schizophrenia, Parkinson's disease and multiple sclerosis.

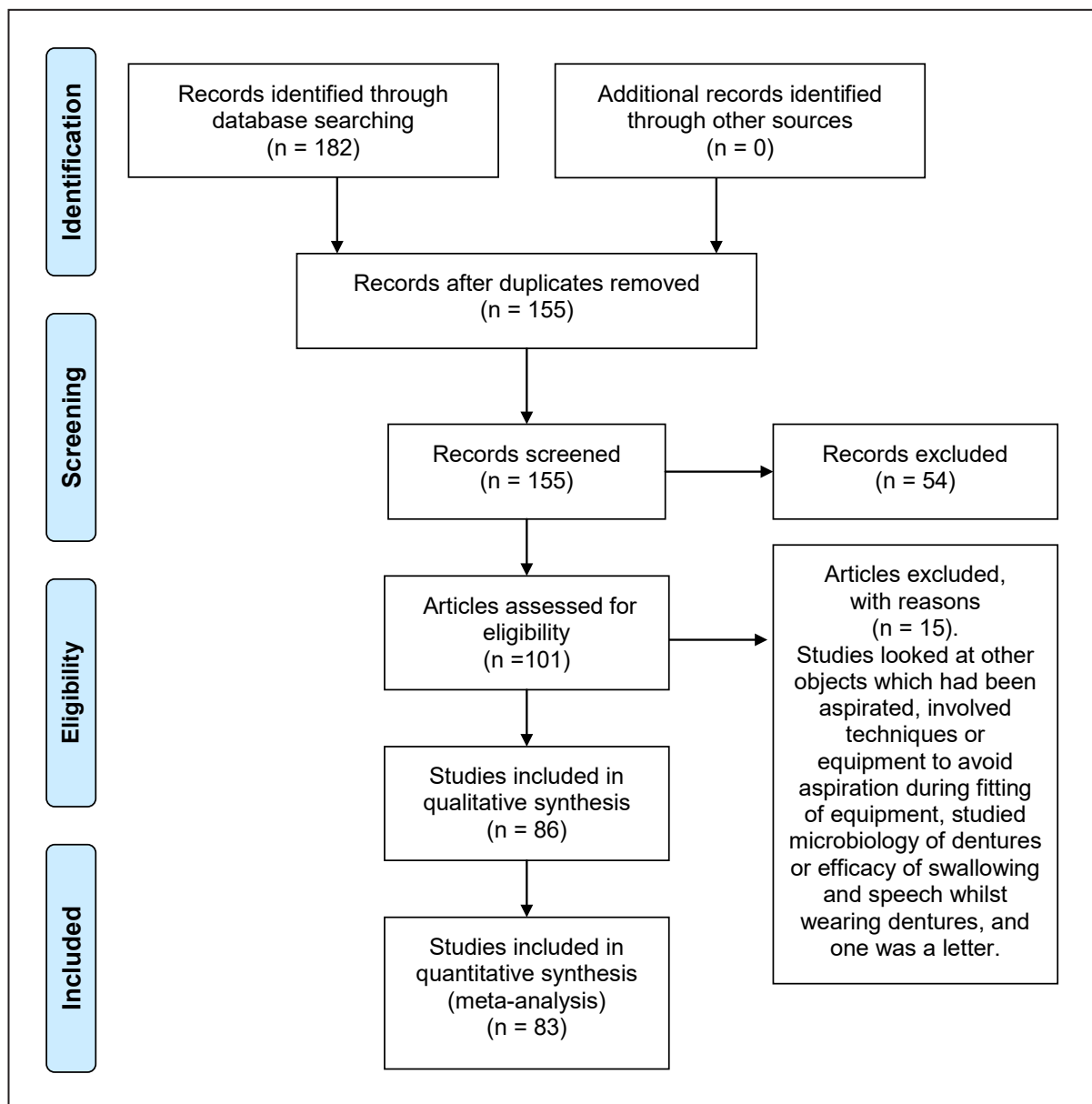


Figure 1. PRISMA flow diagram.

The circumstance of swallowing or aspirating the denture was known in 53 (58%) situations. Of those that were recorded or known, 28 (31%) were whilst eating, 6 occurred during a general anaesthetic, 5 occurred during trauma (which ranged from a simple fall to a shotgun wound to the face), 4 were whilst sleeping and 4 were during seizures. The remainder occurred whilst intoxicated with alcohol or drugs, whilst fitting the denture or during a stroke. One letter (which was not included in the final analysis as it did not report on denture characteristics, demographics of the wearer, or retrieval method) reported a swallowed denture whilst diving into a swimming pool [92].

Morbidity

The most common anatomical site for the denture

to be lodged was the oesophagus, with 33 in the upper gastrointestinal tract (proximal oesophagus to stomach). Twelve dentures lodged in the hypopharynx or larynx. No differentiation was made between the hypopharynx and larynx as most case reports did not differentiate. Nineteen lodged in the airways (trachea to lungs), seventeen in the middle and lower gastrointestinal tract (ligament of Treitz to rectum) and seven passed through the gastrointestinal tract. In thirteen cases the patient had suffered from a perforation of the gastrointestinal tract, and in two cases a trachea-oesophageal fistula had formed.

The procedures required to retrieve the dentures were split between endoscopic and open procedures. Endoscopic (n = 38 procedures, 42%) included flexible and rigid bronchoscopies, flexible and rigid oesophagoscopies, gastroscopy and colonoscopy.

Table 1. Characteristics of included case reports and series

Characteristic	Total	N	%
		83	100
Year of publication	2015	10	12
	2014	9	11
	2013	3	4
	2012	7	8
	2011	6	7
	2010	9	11
	2009	9	11
	2008	8	10
	2007	3	4
	2006	3	4
	2005	4	5
	2004	4	5
	2003	1	1
	2002	3	4
	2001	1	1
	2000	3	4
Number of cases reported	1	78	94
	2	2	2
	3	3	4
Country	UK	15	18
	USA	14	17
	India	11	13
	Turkey	6	7
	Japan	6	7
	Brazil	4	5
	Spain	3	4
	Other (21)	24	29

N = number of studies.

Open procedures (n = 33, 36%) included bowel resection and enterotomy (16), cervical oesophagectomy (8), transthoracic oesophagectomy and bronchotomy (4), tracheostomy (4), and Hartmann's procedure. In three cases the denture was not retrieved due to death and due to 'family wishes' in an elderly man with dementia in India. Procedure was not recorded in 8 cases.

Dentures

The dentures were divided broadly into fixed (n = 18, 20%) or removable (n = 60, 67%). Thirty one (34%) were maxillary and 21 (23%) mandibular, and it was unclear in 39 (43%) cases. The fixed prostheses were mainly tooth supported bridges, between two and eleven units, with an average of four units. Of the removable prostheses, twenty four (42%) were clasped.

Table 2. Description of cases

Characteristic	Total	N	%
		91	100
Age	10 - 29 years	4	4
	30 - 49 years	25	27
	50 - 69 years	37	41
	70 - 89 years	16	18
	> 90 years	2	2
	Not reported	7	8
Gender	Male	67	74
	Female	24	26
Identified patient factors	None	51	56
	Stroke	8	8
	Dementia	7	8
	Epilepsy	4	4
	Other	21	24
Circumstances of event	Not known or reported	38	42
	Eating	28	31
	General anaesthetic	6	7
	Trauma	5	5
	Sleeping	4	4
	Seizure	4	4
	Other	6	7
Site of denture	Airways	19	21
	Hypopharynx or larynx	12	14
	Upper GI tract	33	35
	Lower GI tract	17	19
	Passed spontaneously	7	8
	Not reported	3	3
Procedure	Endoscopic	38	42
	Open surgery	33	36
	Not required	12	13
	Not reported	8	9
Denture	Clasped	25	27
	Unclassped	50	55
	Not reported	16	18

N = number of patients.

The most common material was acrylic (n = 24, 27%), followed by acrylic and metal (n = 17, 19%). No differentiation was made between cobalt chrome, stainless steel and other alloys.

There was no statistically significant relationship between denture design (clasped vs unclasped) and procedure used for retrieval (P = 0.13), or between denture design and perforation (P = 0.37), or between denture design and spontaneously passing a denture in stool (P = 0.55) (Table 2).

DISCUSSION

Swallowed and aspirated dentures are responsible for significant morbidity and occasional mortality. With an ageing population and a growing global middle class who can afford and desire tooth replacement, this problem is likely to become more common [93]. Our systematic review examines the epidemiology of publications relating to this issue and identifies common design characteristics.

Limitations of this study include the methodology—by only examining case reports we have missed all of the incidents that were not published. Many of these ‘straightforward’ situations have been missed in our systematic review, and what we have identified is in fact the ‘tip of the iceberg’. Therefore we are likely to have a selection bias for cases which fall out with the norm, be that in terms of the magnitude of intervention required, the time a denture was left undiscovered, or even the circumstances of the event. In the author’s own experience, removing a denture endoscopically from the hypopharynx of a clinically stable patient who has some dysphagia and reports swallowing their denture is a relatively unremarkable presentation to the emergency department, and this is supported by Bandopathy’s [6] case series, in which 43 dentures were removed endoscopically with only one requiring cervical oesophagectomy.

However, by examining the reported cases over the past 15 years we are able to draw some limited conclusions on the seriousness of the problem, and design characteristics which these cases had in common.

Firstly, a common theme running through many of the case reports was the diagnostic uncertainty involved in managing patients with swallowed acrylic dentures. When the patient had no recollection of the event, or was unable to express this to the clinicians, the diagnosis was often not made for days or even, in five patients [7-11], years. This could be easily remedied by making the acrylic used in denture production radio-opaque, or adding a metallic foil strip into the denture. This has been suggested by a number of authors [94,95], but has never been widely adopted. We conclude that by including radiopaque material in the acrylic, many of the cases of swallowed or aspirated dentures would have been resolved more quickly and with less morbidity.

A second theme identified in the review was that there was no statistically significant difference in perforation rates or requirement for open surgery between clasped and unclasped dentures. It seems logical that metal clasps might act as a ‘fish hook’

on the epithelium of the aerodigestive tract, and may therefore require surgical removal, and perforate the gastrointestinal tract. Whilst clasped dentures are radiopaque due to the metal components, they are difficult to remove endoscopically, and after initial attempts to do so patients often required a second visit to the operating theatre for an open procedure. However, in the literature we reviewed [6-91] there was no difference in rates of perforation and open surgery, suggesting that where clasps are required to provide better retention their benefits outweigh perceived risks of morbidity.

A third conclusion is that a number of the dentures identified were damaged at the time of the event. Whilst some of these were broken during the incident (e. g. the acrylic fragments cause by the shotgun blast) [13], most were damaged previously but still worn by the patients [14-18]. This highlights the importance of warning patients not to continue to wear dentures which have been damaged or are loose, the importance of adequate, understandable post insertion instructions and regular recall for denture maintenance.

A fourth conclusion of interest was the number (56%) of people who did not have any identifiable predisposing factors to swallowing or aspirating a denture. Most of these events occurred during eating. One paper suggested that the method of eating and drinking could have an effect, with a high number of Indian cases attributed to a particular method drinking (pouring liquids into the mouth from a height, to avoid lip contact with the container, seemed likely to dislodge the denture) [7]. Whilst dentists may be aware of the importance of providing a suitable dental prosthesis to patients with oropharyngeal incompetence secondary to epilepsy or stroke, the fact that so many of the cases identified involved patients with no risk factors should highlight that this is a problem which could affect anybody wearing a dental prosthesis.

CONCLUSIONS

The diagnosis of swallowed or aspirated dentures is often difficult to make, and may be simplified by addition of radiopaque material to acrylic components. Secondly, damaged dentures should not be worn as they appear to be aspirated and swallowed more frequently. Thirdly, all patients, regardless of comorbidity, are at risk of aspirating a swallowing a denture, and fourthly that inclusion of clasps does not appear to statistically increase the morbidity caused by the denture. The development of

a reporting system would assist in identification of cases, and identification of higher risk denture designs.

Further research involving prospective study of large groups of patients after denture fitting, and guidelines in denture design which aim to minimise the risks and mitigate the damage caused by swallowed and aspirated dentures are required.

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